

Amendments to the Specification;

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 4, line 15 and ending at page 4, line 22 to read, as follows.

--In the image forming apparatus shown in Fig. 9, the primary transfer means utilizes a contact electrification (or charging) process that uses transfer rollers 53a to 53d in the form of elastic rollers. This process is conventionally used in many image forming apparatus that use an electrophotography process, since it is low in cost and it does not generate ozone.--

Please amend the paragraphs starting at page 10, line 18 and ending at page 10, line 23 to read, as follows.

--SUMMARY ~~SUMMARY~~ OF THE INVENTION

The present invention was made in view of the above-described situations, and an object of the present invention is to provide an image forming apparatus, which ~~apparatus~~ that is capable of optimizing transferring conditions of a test pattern.--

Please amend the paragraphs starting at page 16, line 8 and ending at page 16, line 12 to read, as follows.

--Fig. 13 is a view ~~drawing~~ showing an alternative image forming apparatus according to embodiment 1.

Fig. 14 is a view ~~drawing~~ showing another alternative image forming apparatus according to embodiment 1.--

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 18, line 6 and ending at page 18, line 24 to read, as follows.

--The image forming station is provided with a drum type electrophotography photosensitive member (i.e. the photosensitive drum) 1 serving as an image bearing member. The photosensitive drum 1 is an OPC photosensitive member having a cylindrical shape composed basically of an electro-conductive base member 11 made of aluminum or the like, a photoconductive ~~photoconduction~~ layer 12 formed on the outer surface of the electro-conductive base member 11 and a support shaft 13 disposed at the center. The photosensitive drum 1 is rotatably supported, by means of the support shaft 13, on the body (not shown) of the image forming apparatus so that the photosensitive drum 1 would be driven by driving means (not shown) to rotate in the direction indicated by arrow R1 at a predetermined process speed (i.e. peripheral speed) with the support shaft 13 being the center of rotation.--

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 34, line 27 and ending at page 36, line 18 to read, as follows.

--As a result of studies on transferring bias settings for test patterns formed by analogue development, it turned out that so long as the potential difference between the surface potential  $V_l$  of the area on a photosensitive member in which a toner image has been developed and the transferring bias  $V_{tr}$  is substantially the same, the transferring current remains substantially the same even if the absolute value of the surface potential  $V_l$  of the photosensitive member and the absolute value of the transferring bias  $V_{tr}$  are varied, so that an optimal transferring can be performed. Specifically, letting  $I-t$  represent the

potential difference (i.e. the contrast) between the surface potential  $V_l$  of the area on the photosensitive member in which a toner image has been developed and the transferring bias  $V_{tr}$  upon formation of a normal image and letting  $V_{l-t}$  represent the potential difference (i.e. the contrast) between the surface potential  $V_d$  of the area on the photosensitive member in which a toner image has been developed and the transferring bias  $V_{tr}$  upon analogue development, an optimal transferred image can be obtained by setting  $V_{tr}$  in such a way that the former potential difference  $V_{l-t}$  and the latter potential difference  $V_{l-t}$  would become the same. Therefore, the above-described method is effective in the image forming apparatus that is capable of precisely detecting the surface potential  $V_l$  of the area on the photosensitive member in which a toner image has been developed. Described ~~Describing~~ more specifically with reference to Fig. 2, this method is effective in the image forming apparatus that has means 110 for detecting the surface potential of the photosensitive drum 1 after the surface of the photosensitive drum 1 is exposed upon passing by the exposure means 3. However, there are image forming apparatus that do not have means 110 for detecting the surface potential of the photosensitive drum 1. In view of this, the inventors of the present invention had performed further studies, and devised the following methods that are effective to structures that are not provided with means for detecting the surface potential of the photosensitive drum 1.--